

'Ayn Jaaloot in Ramadhaan

Transcribed from talks by Shaykh Ahmad Jibril

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'AYN JAALOOT IN RAMADHAAN

PART ONE

Throughout this month, we spoke mostly about spiritual matters. We gave a little talk about Spain, and today Inshaa Allah we will mention another historic victory that Allah blessed this Ummah with in Ramadhaan.

This Ummah needs to have a bond with its honourable beginning. This is an Ummah that will not be a righteous Ummah, unless it knows about its beginning – it has to have ties to its early generations. There is no good in an Ummah that has leaders who taint and twist the glorious history – those who make it seem like it is the norm that Muslims should always live defeated and surrenderous, and Muslims are always supposed to live under tyranny and oppression. The submission is to the enemies of Allah – deluded in their Deen and lacking in their manhood.

The final ten days of Ramadhaan commemorate worship, but at the same time the final ten days of Ramadhaan commemorate defeats of some of the worst enemies of Allah. The defeat of the Tartar and The Battle of 'Ayn Jaaloot – the battle that put an end to the transgression of an empire that massacred the Muslims for a long time. That was 658 after the Hijrah, on the 25th day of Ramadhaan. The Mongols came out of the area of China and their first leader was Jinkeez Khaan (جنکیز خان) (Genghis Khan). Just to give you a brief introduction, you will know what they were about and how arrogant they were when you know what the name of their leader (Jinkeez Khaan) means. It means the compeller of the universe, the king of all kings and the strongest of all the strong, depending on the variations in translations.

He was a man who loved bloodshed, but at the same time he had the ability to gather people. He took advantage of the weak Ummah, even though the Islamic Ummah back then was nearly half of the globe. Back then it went from the borders of China down to Asia, down to Africa, and down to Europe and Spain. Nearly half of the globe was for the Muslims, but there were divisions and problems – things that the Prophet sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam warned about. It is not about numbers and it is not about size, it is about being close and near to Allah.

There was the Khilaafah Abbaasiyyah, but it was a mere name and not a reality. They were busy gaining wealth and making sure that they remain leaders, and not caring about the Ummah and neglecting the Ummah. That was in Iraq and then if you move a little bit down to Egypt, ash-Shaam, Hijaaz and Yemen – it was under the rule of some of the descendants of Salah ad-Deen al-Ayyoobi, but they were nothing like their father. They cared about power and they split the solid nation that their father established and united – the nation he

took off from to destroy the crusaders in Hitteen. The kids and grandkids of Salah ad-Deen brought that strong nation into ruins with their divisions, problems and love of leadership. There were small kingdoms, each one fighting and quarrelling with the other over power.

To make this introduction short so we can get to our talk, it is sufficient to know a paragraph that Ibn al-Atheer wrote in his book on the situation back then. Ibn al-Atheer is one of the top Islamic historians, and this is in his book Al-Kaamil Fit-Taareekh (الكامل في التاريخ).

When he talks about it, he says I remained silent about this dark era for a long time. For years, I tried to avoid writing about it. I put a leg forward and a leg backwards, hesitant to write about this era and what the Muslims went through. I wish my mother never gave birth to me, I wish I died before this, I wish I was forgotten and out of sight. Ibn al-Atheer is in agony – he is melting in agony over atrocities that happened back then. Basically, if you say it was among the biggest massacres this earth has seen since the time of Aadam, you would probably be accurate and not exaggerating. Anything close to it would be what Bukhtanasar did to Bani Isra'eel back in Bayt al-Maqdis, five hundred and sixty three years before 'Eesa 'alayhis-salaam. It was a massacre.

Ibn al-Atheer goes on to say a woman from the Tartar would enter a house with men, women and children, she would kill the men, women and children, and not one would even think to defend himself because of the defeatist, surrenderous and enslaved mentality. Not a single person in that area would think to defend themselves. He goes on to say I was told that in Muraaghah (مراغة), a man from the Tartar would enter an area with a hundred men, he would kill one after another and not a single one of them would raise his hands or even try to defend himself or his brothers.

They got arrogant, similar to 'Aad. When 'Aad got arrogant, they said who is stronger than us? Hud come here, who is stronger than us?

فَأَمَّا عَادُ فَاسْتَكْبَرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ بِغَيْرِ الْحَقِّ وَقَالُوا مَنْ أَشَدُّ مِنَّا قُوَّةً...

﴿فصلت: ١٥﴾

As for 'Aad, they were arrogant in the land without right, and they said: "Who is mightier than us in strength?" (Surat Fussilat: 15)

We are the strongest – meaning we are even stronger than your Lord Hud.

...أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّ اللَّهَ الَّذِي خَلَقَهُمْ هُوَ أَشَدُّ مِنْهُمْ قُوَّةً ۖ وَكَانُوا بِآيَاتِنَا

يَجْحَدُونَ ﴿فصلت: ١٥﴾

See they not that Allah, Who created them was mightier in strength than them. And they used to deny Our Ayaat (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, revelations, etc)! (Surat Fussilat: 15)

Did they forget the One Who created them? He is mightier than them in strength and power.

فَأَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ رِيحًا صَرْصَرًا فِي أَيَّامٍ نَحْسَاتٍ لَّنُذِيقَهُمْ عَذَابَ الْخِزْيِ فِي
الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا ۖ وَلَعَذَابُ الْآخِرَةِ أَخْزَىٰ ۖ وَهُمْ لَا يُنصَرُونَ ﴿فصلت: ١٦﴾

﴿١٦﴾

So We sent upon them furious wind in days of evil omen (for them) that We might give them a taste of disgracing torment in this present worldly life, but surely the torment of the Hereafter will be more disgracing, and they will never be helped. (Surat Fussilat: 16)

What happened? Allah sent furious winds in days of evil omen to destroy them and give them a taste of disgrace and humiliation in this world, and what is in the life after is even worse. You want to get arrogant 'Aad? It is not a game. You do not get arrogant with Allah and the believers. They want to post up with Allah – you do not post up with Allah Who is stronger than us. How dare you say a statement like that. Okay 'Aad, you want to say you are strong so here is a little bit of wind, let us see how strong you are. The wind took those physical giants in the air like toothpicks and dropped them down to their demise and end on their heads. If you were so strong, why did you not defend yourself? It was just a little bit of wind.

It was the same thing with Namrood. When he stood up to Ibraheem and got arrogant, and said he brings life and death, Allah took him with a little fly. You guys claim you are all that, so defend yourself from a little fly that is going to enter your brain and bring you to restlessness until your death. Defend yourself! When they said the Titanic was a ship that Allah could not sink, Allah sank it for them. You do not post up with Allah.

When they said the army of the Tartar could never be defeated, Allah sent a servant of His to defeat it and destroy it. Our man here is Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz – he took leadership and within one year of his leadership, Allah defeated the Tartar through him. In this blessed

month, a small army which was nothing compared to their opponents was literally set up at the spur of the moment. It was set up in deep, dark times, like times of ours today. It was a time when the Ummah was divided and leaders were more concerned about their thrones than they were about the Ummah. The Khilaafah was an image with no reality to it and disputes were all over. From the deep darkness of that night the Muslims were going through, arose a man and a giant named al-Malik al-Mudhaffar Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz. He took power in 657 after the Hijrah, when the Tartar were at the peak of their transgression. Egypt was at stake, where he was a leader – they were on the verge of attacking Egypt. He took leadership to bring honour and victory to this Ummah. Within a year of taking leadership, he put an end to one of the most dangerous armies the Islamic Ummah was facing.

The Tartar were known for their ruthlessness, recklessness and thunderbolt victories. They were quick and swift in their battles, and most of it was by terrorising everyone. Before they reached an area, the news of their terror, what they do, what they would do and what they are going to do scared everyone to defeat. They went by massive armies, even if their opponents were nobody. You read in history about them that they entered a town and destroyed it into ruins – there is no longer a town after they entered it. They did not care about women, kids, elders, oppressed and oppressors, soldiers and civilians – everyone and everything is the same. They kept no promises and always breached all their covenants.

They started invading Muslim lands by Bukhaarah (بخارة), which today is Uzbekistan. The Muslims were weak and they surrendered there. They gave in and Jinkeez Khaan gave them a promise that if they surrender, he is not going to harm them. In the twelfth volume of Al-Bidaayah Wan-Nihaayah (البداية والنهاية), Ibn Katheer said after he promised not to kill any of the Muslims if they surrendered, he killed from them a number only Allah knows. Ibn Katheer said he apprehended the women and raped them. They took the women and raped them in front of their male family members. The massacres of the Tartar went on for over half a century and Muslims lived in massacre after massacre. Everyone is looking – it is not my turf so who cares, I am still in power. Some of the Muslim leaders went on to even help them, as long as they let them stay in power.

The matter really escalated in 654 after the Hijrah, when the Tartar acquired the lands of the Romans. Their leader Hولاako (the son of the founder Jinkeez Khaan) took power and he headed to Baghdad in 656 after the Hijrah. He committed some of the biggest massacres – killing, stealing, ransacking, looting, raping and destroying the Abbaasiyyah Khilaafah. They tried to destroy the Islamic civilisation and they even killed the Khaleefah (al-Mu'tasim Billah), his family and his aides. In Iraq, in less than twelve days Hولاako killed over two million Muslims in Baghdad. He had extreme hatred for Muslims and the smell of Islam. He was considered among the biggest enemies of Islam ever, and that got even worse through his wife – she used to inspire him because she was a crusader who hated Muslims as well. When he entered Baghdad, he did not care about the Khilaafah. The Khilaafah was really like

a hollow shell – it was just by name. His intention was to make the Ummah extinct and he wanted to kill every believer on the face of this earth.

They got arrogant and belligerent. They kept taking Muslim lands, massacring, killing and raping. They passed Baghdad, they went to the Furaat, and they went down to Halab (حلب) in Syria and killed nearly all its people. Then they advanced and headed to Damascus, and then they went down to Naablis (نابلس), Bayt al-Maqdis and Ghazzah (غزة). There was no resistance and no one to stand up to them. Everyone was being a coward, watching and surrendering. No one was able to stand up to them and no one really wanted to stand up to them. Now they reached the peak of their aggression and once this happens, it does not matter if they are Muslims or non-Muslims, an individual or a nation – once they hit the peak of their oppression, the downfall is imminent and right there.

Holaako the leader sent forty men with a letter to our king here – al-Malik al-Mudhaffar Qutuz. He was the leader of Egypt and Holaako sent a letter threatening him, but Qutuz had another idea. He gathered the leaders and decided to kill all forty of the messengers. They killed all forty and hung their heads on the gates of al-Qaahirah. There are many explanations about why he killed them, but we really do not have time to get into it. By the will of Allah, Qutuz was determined to protect the Ummah. He wanted to fight, especially because he knew that the Tartar were heading to Egypt and there was no way out of it – either him and his people get killed like sheep, they die like men or they become victorious.

Al-Malik al-Mudhaffar Qutuz began to inspire the leaders to fight and he gathered the fighters from all over. He declared that it is time to fight and he raised the flag of Allah and the Prophet Muhammad sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam. He went out of his way to try to unite with the leaders in the neighbouring area of ash-Shaam. The Muslim leaders next to him (the sons of Salah ad-Deen) were on very bad terms with him, but he kept on telling them that they are going to invade Egypt in a short time so let us put our differences aside, unite for the sake of Allah and fight the Tartar together.

The tensions with the Muslim leaders were so bad, and his main worry was a man called an-Naasir Yusuf al-Ayyoobi – the Ameer of Damascus. He was a descendant of our leader Salah ad-Deen al-Ayyoobi – a grandson by blood and not by action. After their victory in Baghdad, this descendant told the Tartar when you come down here, I will help you against Qutuz and I will help you acquire Egypt. He just wants to stay in power. The descendants of Salah ad-Deen destroyed a legacy and a nation that their father Salah ad-Deen established. They all wanted power and that is all their concern was. They divided a strong nation that their father established amongst each other. An Ameer, a king and a leader in Damascus, another Ameer, king and leader in Halab, another Ameer, king and leader in Hamaah (حماة), and

another Ameer, king and leader in Hams (حمص) . These are little cities! All chiefs and no Indians, and all seeking power to acquire and inherit for their kids.

Qutuz had bigger goals. It is not about us, me and you in power – it is deeper than that. The honour of the Ummah is at stake and our women are at stake. Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz wanted to defend the Ummah. An-Naasir Yusuf al-Ayyoobi (the Ameer of Damascus) wanted to defend his throne, like the leaders of today – people who recline to a life of luxuries, letting the Ummah get massacred and raped all over. So Qutuz tried everything to let the past go behind them, and tried to convince them to unite and face the enemy that was coming to kill them. Qutuz was most worried about this man an-Naasir Yusuf al-Ayyoobi who was nearby, because he feared that he was going to betray him and join with the enemies against him, which is really what was going to happen if he stayed in power. To show you how noble Qutuz was and how one man can make a determining difference in this Ummah – Qutuz (the leader of Egypt) knew that the neighbouring man (an-Naasir Yusuf al-Ayyoobi) loved leadership, so Qutuz wrote to him and said you can have Egypt. I am the leader of Egypt but you can have it. You can have my land, take my land and just let me be a rep. It will be under your control and I will be under your control. Let us just join together against this common enemy.

Amazing stuff. You could never imagine leaders today doing that. Today you could not get a leader of a little Masjid to step down – someone who no one even knows or cares about. But Qutuz was not about leadership – he was about protecting the honour of the Ummah, the women of the Ummah and the blood of the Ummah! An-Naasir Yusuf al-Ayyoobi was arrogant and he refused that offer. The days went on and he was an obstacle to Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz because once the Tartar came, he was going to join them. But when you put your reliance on Allah and you are determined, Allah will find you a way out. A short time after the offer of Qutuz, the Tartar come to Halab and Damascus and oust an-Naasir Yusuf al-Ayyoobi. He flees like a coward with his soldiers to Falasteen, and from there he is forced to join the army of Qutuz. That did not last long – he was a total failure so he split away from Qutuz, while most of his soldiers wanted to remain with Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz. Then soon after that, he was killed by some Tartar soldiers. Now Allah got rid of this man and not only that, but Qutuz got his soldiers behind him.

PART TWO

Yesterday we talked on the introduction of one of the great victories of Islam – The Battle of ‘Ayn Jaaloot. In English, it is called The Spring of Goliath. We speak about it in this month because it occurred in this month, and it was one of the greatest victories for this Ummah, during dark times for the Ummah. Muslims need to know such essential parts of their history.

We spoke about how the Ummah was divided and each leader was trying to protect his throne. Each was concerned about himself and a man stood up to the task – a man named Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz. For nearly half a century or so, no one was able to stand up to the transgression of the Tartar, who in less than two weeks killed over two million Muslims in Baghdad. Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz turned out to unite the Muslims, and he started with his neighbouring leader – the Ameer of Damascus and the son of Salah ad-Deen al-Ayyoobi. He refused and instead of uniting with his Muslim brother, he turned against his brother and offered the Tartar help if they let him stay in power. The days went on and the Tartar turned on this man and took his land while he fled. Some Muslims or so called Muslims think power and honour comes through the enemies. They seek honour from other than Allah, which always ends up in humiliation and dishonor sooner or later. They use one, abuse them and dump them. No one could have been more surrenderous and helpful to the enemies of Allah than the prime examples we have today, like al- Ghaddaafi, Mubaarak, and their likes and their brothers. Look where they are at today.

Allah blessed Qutuz in that the son of Salah ad-Deen was ousted from Damascus to Falasteen by the Tartar – the same enemies he offered himself to. Then by force he joined Qutuz, but like I said he proved that he was a failure and left, while his troops remained with Qutuz. Now Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz does not have to worry about an-Naasir Yusuf al-Ayyoobi and a major obstacle is gone. When Allah sees solid, determined, sincere and dedicated men, He prepares for them the means of victory. Look what happened with his opponent.

Now Qutuz needed wealth, so he went to collect for the army and he had ‘Ulamaa to his side. He chose a righteous ‘Aalim and a beacon of truth – al-‘Izz Ibn Abdus-Salaam. Al-‘Izz Ibn Abdus-Salaam supported him with his famous Fataawa and advice – he issued stunning Fataawa that inspired the Ummah. Why do you think people listened to al-‘Izz Ibn Abdus-Salaam? The people listened to al-‘Izz because he had a history of speaking against supposed Muslim rulers who aligned themselves with the crusaders. He used to speak about them and if al-‘Izz Ibn Abdus-Salaam was living today, the surrenderist Murji’ah rejects – the worshippers and slaves of the rulers would call him a Takfeeri and a Khaariji. Out of all the ‘Ulamaa, Qutuz went to al-‘Izz Ibn Abdus-Salaam because sincere leaders know sincere ‘Ulamaa.

He went to him and he said what do you think we should do? Should we go on and attempt to defend ourselves against the Tartar or should we wait, surrender or what? For nearly half a century or so, no one dared to stand up to them. With a firm and solid heart, al-‘Izz said fight them and I guarantee victory. Fight them and I guarantee victory – that is all he said. He was assuring them – be strong with Allah. There were a lot of ‘Ulamaa in that gathering, but al-‘Izz took centre stage because this is time for the men to speak up. Qutuz told him we have no money, so al-‘Izz said the ruling on this is that when enemies try to invade Muslim lands, you must use all the wealth in the Bayt Maal al-Muslimeen (بيت مال المسلمين). All

that goes to the army – to gather and make an army. They are literally making an army from scratch.

When there is no longer money in the Bayt Maal al-Muslimeen (The House of the Wealth of the Muslims), the leader can take from the Ummah – he can impose necessary taxes on them. There were some leaders there and some of them were wealthy, so look what al-'Izz said – before you impose those taxes I am telling you about, the leaders have to start by bringing in all their excess wealth (anything that is not essential and necessary for them). The leaders complied and one after another would go and bring all his wealth, the gold and jewelry of his wife, set it down and then give an oath – Wallahi I left nothing. This continued until they brought everything. When that was not enough, they imposed one Dinaar on everyone in Egypt who was able to pay.

Then al-Malik al-Mudhaffar sent a small amount of soldiers to check out the movement of the enemies. They saw a small group that was doing the same, so the clashes began. Then finally on the 25th day of Ramadhaan, 658 after the Hijrah and 755 years ago exactly, the two armies clashed with full force. The Muslim army was approximately twenty thousand, and their opponents were nearly two hundred thousand. Some dispute the numbers, but it is right about there. Allah occupied Holaako (the leader at that time) with a relative he was fighting near China, so he sent his best general called Katibghaa (كتبغا) who was among the Romans.

Some say the only reason the Muslims were victorious was because the Tartar were drained at that time and era, and the general he sent was not really as strong as Holaako. Those are the ones who cannot accept or fathom the heavenly victories. When the Muslims want victory through the right ways, Allah will give it to them. They say the general was not all that and the Tartar were really weak, but when I went and read about this general he sent – he was one of the finest and best generals and warriors of that time. Some say he was sixty and some say he was seventy, and he was among those who learned warrior tactics not from Holaako (the son), but from the founder Jinkeez Khaan himself who was a master warrior. Jinkeez Khaan had died thirty four years before this event, so for thirty years this general Katibghaa was doing nothing but fighting. He was a master, a pioneer, and an artistic fighter and general. Nothing could stand his way, or so they thought.

...إِنْ تَنْصُرُوا اللَّهَ يَنْصُرْكُمْ... ﴿٧﴾ محمد:

If you help (in the cause of) Allah, He will help you. (Surat Muhammad: 7)

On the 25th day of Ramadhaan, the dust of the battle began to rise and the clink of the swords began to echo. The voices grew louder and louder with Allahu Akbar – the ammunition for the believers. It grew louder and louder from the soldiers fighting in the

field, and onlooker farmers who were in the valleys nearby. The Muslims mixed with the Tartar and the bodies began to fall – ours in Heaven Inshaa Allah and theirs to Hell. At the beginning it was a stunning victory for the Muslims, but the Muslims wavered a little bit so listen to what righteous leaders do. Qutuz saw them so he goes in front of everyone, takes his helmet off and throws it down, and says:

وا إسلاماه ! وا إسلاماه ! وا إسلاماه !

Islam is at stake! And he pushed forth himself. They saw the leader like that with no helmet and penetrating deep into the enemy lines, so it inspired the Muslims to follow along. The general of the Tartar gets killed, the army gets destroyed and the Muslims chase them away – some were killed and some were apprehended. It was a stunning victory that brought the Tartar to their demise. There was another smaller battle after that in Beesaan (بيسان), where the Muslims fought a deadly, courageous battle and they were granted victory.

This is one of the biggest battles or victories in the history of the Muslims. Why? Because if they did not stop the spread of the Maghool (مغول) at that time, they were coming to take Egypt. Had Qutuz not manned up and stood up to them in 'Ayn Jaaloot, they would have slaughtered the Muslims of Egypt. Then they would have moved on to other parts of Africa and Europe – that was their intention. For nearly half a century, Muslims did not win a single battle against these people and barely anyone ever stood up to them. Why did they win now? I can talk like a philosopher now and go left and right and pretend I am a history expert, but the real reason of the victory here was a secret in something Umar wrote to his general Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqaas years ago. That is the real reason and no other reason.

You can talk a lot about it and pretend you are a philosopher, but that is the reason. From every angle you look at it, it was a defeat for Muslims. They had an untrained army and they were outnumbered by a massive army that mastered genocide and warfare for half a century. They defeated the army that swept nations away. What is the secret in the letter of Umar? He used to tell his generals – I advise you and the soldiers to fear Allah in all settings. That is the secret. The fear of Allah is the biggest ammunition against your enemies. He told them fear your sins more than you fear your enemies. Muslims win by the sins of their enemies against Allah. If we are equal in sins, they will have power over us because then it becomes power over power. They are always more powerful than us and they have more soldiers, so it is about Taqwa.

After 'Ayn Jaaloot, it was a turning point in the demeanor of the entire Ummah. The demeanor of the entire Ummah changed. He brought back honour to the Ummah and he brought manhood to the men of the Ummah. Now you would no longer see a man watching a hundred men get slaughtered and not even thinking about defending or protecting

himself. Now they had new revived hope in Allah, because He showed them in reality. No matter how big and mighty the opponent may seem, as long as they are with Allah, there is victory.

لَا يَغُرَّتْكَ تَقَلُّبُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فِي الْبِلَادِ ﴿١٩٦﴾ مَتَاعٌ قَلِيلٌ ثُمَّ مَأْوَاهُمْ
جَهَنَّمُ ۖ وَبِئْسَ الْمِهَادُ ﴿١٩٧﴾ آل عمران

Let not the free disposal (and affluence) of the disbelievers throughout the land deceive you. A brief enjoyment; then, their ultimate abode is Hell; and worst indeed is that place for rest. (Surat Aali 'Imraan: 196-197)

Muslims began to realise that with Allah on their side, they can get victory. They no longer need to sit back and wait for the Mahdi, like some used to say and some say today. When Allah wants victory and good for someone, there is no one who can deprive him of it.

وَإِنْ يَمْسَسْكَ اللَّهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ وَإِنْ يَمْسَسْكَ بِخَيْرٍ فَهُوَ
عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿١٧﴾ الأنعام:

And if Allah touches you with harm, none can remove it but He, and if He touches you with good, then He is Able to do all things. (Surat al-An'aam: 17)

وَإِنْ يَمْسَسْكَ اللَّهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ وَإِنْ يُرِدْكَ بِخَيْرٍ فَلَا رَادَّ
لِفَضْلِهِ ۚ يُصِيبُ بِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ ۚ وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿١٠٧﴾ يونس:

﴿١٠٧﴾

And if Allah touches you with hurt, there is none who can remove it but He; and if He intends any good for you, there is none who can repel His Favour which He causes it to reach whomsoever of His slaves He will. And He is the Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful. (Surat Yunus: 107)

The Muslims had been treated worse than animals for over half a century. They were massacred, annihilated and raped, with each dog wanting a piece of the flesh of the Ummah. The snakes were freely roaming around the Muslim territories, but now with 'Ayn Jaaloot the game was over. The great victory brought back prestige, honour and status to

the Ummah, and even justice to the non-Muslims. The victory was so smooth, swift and unexpected that the great army of Halaako did not even think about taking revenge after this, unlike what happened in the past – their revenge would be superb. All history documents after this is a little scrimmage when they sent out a small army with a few soldiers, just to prove that they exist, but there was nothing major or significant. The honour of the Ummah was retrieved.

Today you have seen those in the lands of Amr Ibn al-‘Aas and the lands of Laa Ilaaha Illallah, who called for other than the rule of Allah, those who said let us vote on it or agree to it, and those who were silent about it. We say the rule of Allah (the rule of Laa Ilaaha Illallah) is a principle of Islam – the Sharee’ah of Allah. They say no, it is step by step and we do not want to upset the west or other non-Islamic factions. They want to please others on the account of Allah. What is the result? The result is humiliation and defeat. The same people you wanted to please when you were in power and the reason why you did not want to implement the rule of Allah, are now thirty million against you. They did not please Allah when they were in power, so neither Allah or the people were pleased with them. The Ummah has got to understand the ABCs of Tawheed. What we teach our kids in texts – we must let it register in our faith.

مَنْ أَلْتَمَسَ رِضَا اللَّهِ ، بِسَخَطِ النَّاسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ، وَأَرْضَى عَنْهُ النَّاسَ ،
وَمَنْ أَلْتَمَسَ رِضَا النَّاسِ بِسَخَطِ اللَّهِ ، سَخَطَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ ، وَأَسْخَطَ عَلَيْهِ
النَّاسَ

This is a Hadith. Whoever seeks the pleasure of Allah at the risk of displeasing people, Allah will take care of him, protect him and honour him. But whoever seeks the pleasure of people at the risk of displeasing Allah, Allah will abandon him to the care of the people.

You wanted to please the people with this step by step stuff and the voting stuff, so let them protect you. Thirty million of them went against you. You need to understand that with Laa Ilaaha Illallah on our side, there is nothing that can defeat this Ummah. That is what he told a ten year old Ibn Abbaas – if the whole universe gathered against you, they could not defeat you.

After ‘Ayn Jaaloot, people lived in peace and honour for decades to come. Actually, it lasted for over a hundred and forty six years. No more oppression, no more violence, no more massacres, no more displacing and no more raping. The Tartar were stunned from this for a hundred and forty six years, until a leader of the Tartar came – his name was Taymoor Ling and he entered Halab and Damascus. When people turned away from Allah, Allah granted

him power over the believers, but that was a hundred and forty six years after The Battle of 'Ayn Jaaloot.

After 'Ayn Jaaloot, Syria and Egypt formed a strong bond and it was considered like an armour and heart to the Muslim world. It was a strategic, political, geographical, educational, and historic bond. It showed that unity of the Ummah was essential because Allah said:

وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَلَا تَنَازَعُوا فَتَفْشَلُوا وَتَذْهَبَ رِيحُكُمْ... ﴿الأنفال: ٤٦﴾

٤٦

And obey Allah and His Messenger, and do not dispute (with one another) lest you lose courage and your strength depart. (Surat al-Anfaal: 46)

You become failures if you dispute. After 'Ayn Jaaloot, the lowlife leaders became exposed, especially the grandsons of the great leader Salah ad-Deen – the ones who were only worried about their thrones and remaining in power. They were the ones who used the enemies of Allah against their brothers, just to remain in power. After this victory, the fake leaders were exposed and they too vanished. Some of them accepted the leadership of Qutuz and joined under him, but most of them vanished away into the wastebasket of history.

Another benefit was that when the bond between Damascus and Egypt strengthened, the Muslims went out to small municipalities or Imaaraat in Syria and Palestine. The crusaders had been there for a hundred and sixty six years, and they were causing harm to the Muslims. These were Imaaraat that not even Noor ad-Deen, 'Imaad ad-Deen and Salah ad-Deen reached. Now the blood descendants of al-Ayyoobi had reclined to this world, but the descendants of al-Ayyoobi by faith and Imaan took over from where they left off and stopped these crusader municipalities from harming the Muslims.

I am telling you the benefits of this victory, and to me one of the most amazing affects of this victory was that the Tartar began to see Islam. They began to read and study it, and amazingly they began to embrace Islam in large groups. They saw how Muslims were when they were in power. Now the Muslims had the upper hand and they could easily do a genocide and they could rape them, but there was no rape, no massacre and no imprisoning. They did not even put them under scrutiny like our enemies do when they have the upper hand. They were astonished to see how the Muslims treated them and forgave them. They expected rape and genocide, but that was not Islam. They saw the justice, safety and manners of Islam when the Muslims had the upper hand. That being the main reason, along with the fact that the religion of the Tartar was literally a manmade religion. Jinkeez Khaan made that religion up, so they had a spiritual void which they filled with Islam. In fact,

six years before this big victory, one of the cousins of Holaako learned about Islam and embraced it, and he was a big, prestigious man. Holaako was shocked by that and fought him.

Finally, I ask Allah subhaanahu wa ta'aala to ease the suffering of this Ummah, and may He replace the traitors of today with the likes of our beloved leader Sayf ad-Deen Qutuz
Rahimahullahu Ta'aala.